

tinge was nothing like this, but when the final account comes to be written, it will probably quote the English general as saying:

"Then the only thing left for us to do is to get killed."

To which General Foch replied in characteristic fashion:

"No, Monsieur le maréchal, we must let ourselves die."

#### Little Spectacular Work

A good deal of water has passed under the bridge since the battle of Flanders, and while increasingly important tasks have been assigned to General Foch, it has been in work that his appeal to the popular imagination. He commanded the French forces in the battle of the Somme in 1916, and later he became Chief of Staff, the link between the Army and the Government.

Still later, he represented France in the Supreme Allied War Council at Versailles, and last Fall he went to Italy to take the experience of a supreme strategist in mobile warfare to the aid of the Italians not yet come to a halt at the Piave.

General Foch—whose name is pronounced Fawsh—was born on August 4, 1851. He is, then, a year older than Marshal Joffre. Even as a boy he was a devoted student of Napoleon and had a history of the consulate and the empire.

He was a simple soldier in the closing weeks of the Franco-Prussian War while he was still in his teens, but his great preparation for the present war was made in his years as teacher and director at the War School, where, like Woodrow Wilson, he expounded the theory of what later he was to practice in the great war he foresaw and for which, like Lord Roberts in England, he ever preached preparedness.

#### Small, like Napoleon, but Not Stout

In stature, General Foch is little, like the Napoleon he knows so well, but, like Napoleon, he is not stout. He has grey-blue eyes, bristling grey hair and mustache, and his face is heavily lined. He is not a man of many words and he requires of his staff absolute precision of report. The officer who starts in by saying "I think that maybe..." is well up to the mark. The general has once been a conference by saying "It's rather a difficult question," got no further without General Foch's protesting: "Don't say 'difficult.' If it weren't a difficult question, I hope that we, who are, after all, supposed to be the brains of the Army, would not be bothering with it."

Like Grant, General Foch is eternally smoking, but the cigar is a penny cigar of the sort that has so often strained the Yankee's affection for France. Furthermore, friends who have known him for a score of years will swear that he is always smoking, but it is always a butt. Efforts to improve his lot in this respect have proved fruitless. A member of his staff once presented him with a handsome and expensive box of Havanas, but they were promptly returned. They tasted "perfumed," according to the general. He would have none of them.

#### On Sick Report Twice

Ever since the beginning of the war there have been alarming reports in circulation about General Foch's health. Paris is forever agitated by the news that he is desperately ill. According to one story, his retirement had been seriously proposed at one time, but there came a protest from on high that, however much his body might be ailing, his head was in the fettle and quite indispensable to the safe conduct of France.

As a matter of fact General Foch has never been on sick report since the war began, except for two brief periods, each due to an automobile accident. When hostilities began and the government laid hands upon all civilian motor cars, an excessively fancy Rolls-Royce, which had belonged to a beautiful star at the Comédie-Française, fell to General Foch, and, with so much to do, he was always in such a tremendous hurry that twice it threw him—once into a ditch.

General Foch is a deeply religious man. As a boy he went to a Jesuit school, and he has lived in the Catholic faith all his days. How great is this source of strength to him, those know best who have campaigned with him throughout this war, who, at the end of many a day, have watched him at twilight in some little Belgian town when he would slip away and go alone to the church to pray. And they have thought how different was his faith and his way from the faith and the way of the German leaders whose religious sentiments could be heard all over the world.

General Foch has given all his hours to the war since it began, and in its first desperate days his son and his son-in-law were killed.

## SURVEY URGED FOR PACKING INDUSTRY

### Hoover Pleads State Control After Hearing New Chicago Charges

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator of America, has just made public a letter to the President suggesting the appointment of a board to survey the packing industry of the country with a view to government control.

The very publication of the letter creates the general impression that the President is ready to act, and also that the disclosure hitherto made as to the conduct of this industry by private owners played a large part in bringing about the present action.

Chicago packers have been much before the public during the last few weeks, thanks to a government investigation presented by Francis J. Henry, former district attorney in San Francisco. The daily revelations have been such as greatly to shock and affront good citizens everywhere. While many of the charges have been indignantly and categorically denied by the packers in quarter-page advertisements, the general aspect of the industry in the public mind is now such as to call for the fullest light possible.

#### GOOD FOR DIRECTOR GEN. & ONE

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo must now stop to think who he is whenever he enters a railroad train. As Director General of Railroads, he can ride free, but as Secretary of the Treasury he must pay fare. It is hazardous to speculate, but the logical solution would seem to be for the Director-General of Railroads to board the train and invite the Secretary of the Treasury to ride along free as his guest.

## T. R. ON PLATFORM SHOWS OLD TIME PEP

### "This Is the People's War," He Tells Maine G.O.P. Convention

#### PARTIES UNITE FOR NATION

#### Many Former Progressives Announce Allegiance to Democrats or Republicans

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Colonel Roosevelt has made his eagerly anticipated address at the Republican State Convention in Maine, his first public address since his operation. He spoke with his old-time vigor, declaring for a war to the finish and praising the Republican party for its wholehearted and disinterested patriotism. He said:

"This is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not Congress's war. It is the war of the people of the United States for the honor and welfare of America, and of mankind."

He criticized our unpreparedness and repeated his charges of inefficiency in certain respects. The general trend of his remarks followed along lines already familiar from previous utterances. It goes without saying that the speech was forcible and striking, as are all the ex-President's speeches.

#### Not a Political Bombshell

So far, there has been much less newspaper discussion of it than is usual when he speaks at important gatherings. This is probably due in part to the overwhelming interest of the daily news from

### DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR Q.M.C. WARES

#### Trucks to Carry All Kinds of Stuff Up Beyond Railheads

#### REGULAR GYPSY CARAVAN

#### Camions Will Handle Everything from Cut Glass Cuspidors to Iron Ear-laps

#### National Politics Vague

National politics in the country generally is still too vague to present an indication of next autumn's issues. At present, the maneuvering is confined largely to the Democrats and Republicans, but the signs accumulate that many independent parties or movements may spring into existence before the end of the summer.

Little is heard from the Progressives in the mass, but individual Progressives here and there have declared their allegiance to the Democratic or Republican party, according to their individual circumstances.

Everybody has been watching New York State politics, but getting little illumination, because the State politicians are stepping very softly. If any politician on either side knows how to capture the woman or farmer vote this year, he is keeping a dark secret.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the Federal Prohibition amendment, but nobody knows what the Senate will do.

## SIXTEEN YANKS CITED FOR GALLANTRY

Continued from Page 1

the raid of March 9, 1918, among the first to reach the enemy's lines, and although he was entering a German position for the first time, carried out his mission with much coolness.

CORP. JOHN B. MILLINS, Infantry: "Volunteer for the raid of March 9, 1918. He went out of the trench with much eagerness and conducted his squad in the German lines with the greatest contempt of danger."

CORP. LAMORDEIRE, Infantry: "A corporal belonging to a battery in charge of preparing for the raid of March 9, 1918. He showed the finest qualities of calmness and command, despite the enemy's shelling and dangerous fire incidents."

PVT. CLYDE BOYD, Infantry: "An excellent soldier; he fearlessly distinguished himself on March 9 by his coolness and splendid behavior under the enemy's fire."

PVT. CHARLES CAIN, Infantry: "A soldier full of bravery and devotion. Wounded on March 9, 1918."

PVT. JERRY BROWN, Infantry: "On March 9, 1918, during the execution of a raid, with a revolver in hand he rushed boldly at the head of the cleaning up group to which he belonged, and was remarked for his eagerness and his contempt of danger."

#### French Citations

The officer commanding a group of infantry battalions cited four Americans—one officer, two non-coms., and a private. They, with their citations, are:

2nd LIEUT. JULES ALPHONSE OLEY, Infantry: "During four days and four nights he directed the most arduous and perilous kind of work to save a group of soldiers buried in a dugout."

SERGEANT CARL KAHN, of the Infantry, is mentioned in connection with three other American sergeants, all of whom have been previously cited and awarded the Croix de Guerre. Of the members of this group, the French commander says: "Each of them, by his example of bravery and sang froid, main-

tained a very good morale among his men during a violent bombardment on March 7, 1918."

SERGEANT WILLIAM BAILEY, Infantry: "During a very violent bombardment, he personally assumed himself that his men were at their combat posts, and gave to the end an example of remarkable bravery and calmness."

PVT. CHARLES J. JONES, Infantry: "During a very great bombardment, he several times searched the front between his combat posts and the posts of the battalion commander by crossing the barrage fire on entirely unprotected ground."

The commander of the Infantry battalions also cites a French officer of the French Mission attached to the American Army, and who therefore may be considered as an integral part of the American forces, in the action concerned. Of this officer, CAPT. MERCIER, his superior says: "He distinguished himself during a period of 12 days' occupation of a sector by the American units, displaying the qualities of first class instructor, especially during violent bombardment. He proved to be a precious help to the French command."

#### Mentioned in Army Order

One citation in the Order of the Army—a high honor it is to be mentioned there—is for an American officer who will not fight again. Of the late LIEUT. JOHN NORMAN, Infantry, the citation relates that he "was killed in the midst of his soldiers while directing their combat formations under a violent bombardment." In other words, he met bravely the fate of a soldier.

To the officers and men who were cited the congratulations from G.I.Q. A.E.F. have gone forth. In this letter to the Field Command:

"The commander-in-chief desires that you convey to these officers and soldiers his appreciation of the splendid conduct which won for them these citations from the French Army."

## WAR ORPHANS FIND FRIENDS IN A.E.F. UNITS

Continued from Page 1

ties throughout France. Often they are heavy-laden with their families, another mother to feed, another little body to clothe. There are many cases among them worthy of our help through adoption.

Here are the first ten orphans listed for adoption by the Red Cross Committee co-operating with THE STARS AND STRIPES. They are examples of the thousands of war-orphaned boys and girls who need help from the A.E.F.

#### The First Ten

No. 1—MARIE LOUISE PATRIARCHE, aged 5. Adopted by THE STARS AND STRIPES.

No. 2—JEAN MARGEU, aged 10. Before the war he lived in a department which was invaded by the Germans. His father took up arms in defense of his country and was killed at the battle of the Marne. Jean fled with his mother, his grandmother and his aunt. His mother died and he is living with his grandmother and his aunt who, now destitute, must be evacuated again.

No. 3—MICHEL FLEURY, aged 9. His father was killed in the first days of the war after the family had fled before the Huns from their home in Ardennes. He is now living at Serrain, Vosges, with his mother and her aged parents. The mother is working, and endeavoring to support herself, her parents and her boy on an income of 50 francs a month, less than \$10 in good old American money.

No. 4 and 5—MARCEL RAYMOND and ANDRE ROBERT DAUM, aged 10 and 8. Their father, a carpenter, joined

the Army at the beginning of the war and was reported missing in 1916. They and their mother are living with the mother's parents, who have also taken in two other daughters, one with her husband at the front. The mother earns 50 francs a month. The boys should be sent to a boarding school.

No. 6 and 7—ANDRE and SIMONE LAMULE, aged 11 and 10. Adopted by No. 8—Infantry. The father, a cooper, was killed in 1916. The family lived in one room until the father died two weeks ago. Three other children, cousins, arrived from Amiens a week ago, and the mother is endeavoring to house them. The family's only income is 40 francs a month from a French society, and 50 francs a month earned by the oldest son, 16.

No. 10—MICHEL FLEURY, aged 9. His father was killed at the front, May 6, 1915. Of his four uncles who have helped to care for him, one is at the front, two are prisoners of war in Germany, and the fourth is in hospital. The mother has another child, Roger, aged 8, is working, but is in frail health. She has to be away from home all day. Michel should be sent to school.

### HOW TO ADOPT A WAR ORPHAN

A company, detachment, or group of the A.E.F. agrees to adopt a child for a year, contributing 500 francs for its support.

The children will be either orphans, the children of French soldiers so seriously crippled that they cannot work, or homeless waifs from the invaded districts. The adopting unit may select its child from any of these classes and specify its age and sex.

The money will be sent to THE STARS AND STRIPES to be turned over to a special committee of the American Red Cross for disbursement.

At least 250 francs will be paid upon adoption and the remainder within four months thereafter.

All of the money contributed will go to the children. The expenses of administration will be borne by the Red Cross. Each child will be sent to its adopting unit, which will be advised of the child's whereabouts and hereafter notified monthly of its progress.

The Red Cross committee will determine the disposal of the child. It will either be sent to a practical agricultural or trade school or supported in a French family.

No restrictions are placed upon the methods by which the money may be raised. It may be gathered by an assessment upon the members of a unit, by passing the hat, by giving an entertainment—in any way the unit sees fit.

Address all communications regarding these children to War Orphans' Department, THE STARS AND STRIPES, G2, A.E.F., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France.

## DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR Q.M.C. WARES

### Trucks to Carry All Kinds of Stuff Up Beyond Railheads

#### REGULAR GYPSY CARAVAN

#### Camions Will Handle Everything from Cut Glass Cuspidors to Iron Ear-laps

It used to be (accident on the "used") "Roll dem bones!" Now it's "Roll dem stores!"

The Q.M.C. has long been in the department store business. True, it hasn't issued any green trading stamps, or gone in for fancy crockery or ladies' lingerie or provided rest rooms on the third floor or done any of the other things a department store is supposed to do back in the States; but it is at last going to establish a delivery system. Better than that; it is going to move its wares about on trucks or wagons and invade those portions of France situated beyond the ultimate railheads, on a real spring sales campaign. Its stores are going to be on wheels.

Yes, sir! The Q.M. is going to crank his cars like the Arabs, and as noisily steal away up front, in the manner of the most approved gypsy caravans. He is going to invade your peaceful rest billets back of the lines, and shout from behind his board counter across the back of the curtain:

"Well, boys, any terbacker, canned goods, knives, napkins, Providence jewelry, beads, trinkets, wampum, cut-glass cuspidors, brown derbies, purple velvet belly-bands, iron ear-laps, folding green tomato pies, or anything else to-day? Nope? All-right—All Right! Gid-dap, Bill; let's drive on and catch the next bunch of suckers!"

Further than that, as a sort of a base for these bring-the-market-to-you affairs, the Q.M. is going to establish a sales store of the permanent variety in each sector occupied by the A.E.F. Each store will be centrally located in advance of the railheads. Articles of equipment or clothing desired by officers may be drawn from the stores at railheads by the sales store of the sector, and then sold to the officers upon their demand. And thus does the A.E.F. fulfill its well-known and popular slogan of "All the comforts of home—with mud thrown in free!"

## SERVICE OF THE REAR

We don't know who wrote this, but we are very certain that it has been written. As proof we have on hand some 5,459 copies, more or less, sent us by admiring friends all the way from last-class privates to colonels. It has certainly made a hit in the since-rechristened S.O.R., and we are glad to pass it on to the boys further up and the folks further back.

When this cruel war is over And the boys go marching home, I'm afraid I'll be an outcast And forever have to roam; When wound chevrons they exhibit, And their service stripes of gold, And they tell admiring ladies Of their doughty deeds and bold, I'll be missing from the circle And nobody there will hear How I—I was but a hero In the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

CHORUS For I'm an S.O.R. boy—also an S.O.L. I never pulled a trigger, or sent a Boche to hell; I never saw a dugout, in fact was never near one; For I performed my duty in the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

When we passed that Glorious Statue That our liberties uphold, We looked forward to the future With ardent spirits bold; We prated on democracy And the freedom of the seas, And how we'd get the Kaiser And bring him to his knees; How we'd face the German legions Without a trace of fear— But, ah, we had not reasoned With the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

CHORUS For I'm an S.O.R. boy—also an S.O.L. I never saw a battle, nor heard a screaming shell; The only Hun I ever saw was a prisoner of war; A-working just as I was in the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

I've done some provost duty, Took a turn in warehouse "A"; Hit up the docks at midnight When the front was short of hay. He he! I'm no bookworm, When built a mile of track; Chopped wood and dug some ditches Just to keep from getting slack; But though I've done my duty As I saw it straight and clear, I shall never get a medal In the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

CHORUS For I'm an S.O.R. boy—also an S.O.L. But I've always done my duty and I've tried to do it well; So I hope at the time they will grant my prayer so dear And let me kick the Kaiser in the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

#### EVERY DAY IS LABOR DAY IN N.J.

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, April 4.—The New Jersey anti-labor law has brought several thousand sons of rest to work. In Newark more than 1,000 men have applied at the official departments for opportunities to exert their carefully hoarded energies.

An anti-laborer, Bill has been introduced in New York State as well, and Georgia may do the same.

CHORUS For I'm an S.O.R. boy—also an S.O.L. But I've always done my duty and I've tried to do it well; So I hope at the time they will grant my prayer so dear And let me kick the Kaiser in the SERVICE OF THE REAR.

#### EVERY DAY IS LABOR DAY IN N.J.

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, April 4.—The New Jersey anti-labor law has brought several thousand sons of rest to work. In Newark more than 1,000 men have applied at the official departments for opportunities to exert their carefully hoarded energies.

An anti-laborer, Bill has been introduced in New York State as well, and Georgia may do the same.

**DRUG STORE**  
REQUISITES FROM  
**ROBERTS & CO.**  
AMERICAN DRUGGISTS.  
PARIS, 3, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS  
CABLE: PARIGLO, PARIS. TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 06-60  
ARMY, HOSPITALS, SANITARY FORUMATIONS & CANTEENS  
SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES  
ESTABLISHED 1860

## A.E.F. PATROLS MAKE DAYLIGHT CALLS ON HUNS

### Continued from Page 1

shot, 30 life-size Germans rose from that spot. By the time he had exhausted his magazine, the 30 were in full flight in the direction of the Rhine.

It was well after 8 o'clock when the officer and his octette of prisoners and guards sashayed through our wire and into our lines, unhurt. The daylight was as obvious as two-and-two-are-four. But what was the difference?

The second "information party" took place at another part of the line. For a long time the Americans had been wondering just how thickly populated were the enemy's firing trenches that faced them. They had an idea that they were very lightly held, but they wanted to make sure. The only way to be absolutely certain was to conduct a daylight inspection of those trenches.

Two officers and four men were told off for the job. The morning broke clear—almost too clear for what had been considered safety on that front in former times—but with the promise of faint clouds showing back of the enemy's lines. Hoping for rain or fog, the six waited before going over. The clouds disappeared, however, and at 8 o'clock, with the sun well up, the Americans decided to wait no longer.

#### From Shell-Hole to Shell-Hole

Over they went, pistols and rifles in hand, grenades slung to their waists. They slid head-first into the nearest shell-hole, and from there into the next, seeking cover all the way. Finally, the watchers on "the American shore" saw them make their way through the enemy wire and down into the firing trench. Then, for four hours, they were out of sight.

The six who constituted the patrol dropped to the bottom of the trench and scoured the ditches for 300 yards, with arms raised ready to fire. No Germans. They penetrated into every dugout, the muzzles of their weapons preceding them, but still no Germans. Then they returned to their starting point and went along the trench system for 300 yards in the opposite direction. Again, no Germans.

It was just noon when the watchers in our advanced post desired the head of one of the party up over the enemy's parapet. About the same time the enemy spotted the head, and began to pat-shot at it. Clearly, there was nothing left to do but to beat it. Accordingly, all six slipped merrily across No Man's Land, at high noon, and came back unscathed, with all the information required and a good healthy appetite for chow into the bargain.

**BOYS!**  
No War Prices for  
**"SWAN" Fountain Pens**

**LYONS**  
**GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL**  
11 Rue Grolee  
Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers  
Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

**WILSON**  
8 RUE DUHOT  
Telephone: Gutenberg 01-95  
The SMALLEST BUT THE MOST  
UMBRELLA SHOP IN PARIS

**ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY**  
"My Portrait"  
FINEST 19 Avenue de Clichy  
PHOTOS (near Place Clichy)  
Tel. No. 11-95 PARIS

**MAPS FOR ALL FRONTS**  
Plans, Guides, Aeronautic  
Maps for American Officers  
and Soldiers.  
**CAMPBELL'S MAP STORE**  
(Librairie des Cartes Campbell)  
7, Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris (near  
Subway Station, Nord-Sud, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette).

**STONES for Cigarette**  
Pouch Lighters  
**F. FLAMENT** 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris  
Fournisseur des Coopérationnaires militaires françaises

Size	12	50	100	500	1000
3 1/2	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
4	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	4.50
5	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00
6	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50
6 1/2	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00

Buy one until you have asked for sample which costs 30 centimes in postage stamp.

## Standard-Bearers of America!

You have come to the Home of

**Perrier**  
The Champagne of Table Waters.  
Delicious with lemon, sirop, etc., and a perfect combination with the light wines of France.

**DRINK IT TO-DAY**

PARIS, 36 bis Boulevard Haussmann

**G. & A. MAISON de BLANC**  
LONDON PARIS CANNES  
No Branch in New York  
**GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT, HOSIERY, Ladies' Lingerie**  
**LOUVET BROS., Propri.** **O. BOYER, Manager**

## AMERICAN MILITARY and NAVAL FORCES

### CREDIT LYONNAIS

Head Office: LYONS  
Central Office: PARIS, 19 Boulevard des Italiens

**BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH ENGLISH-SPEAKING STAFF**  
**EVERY FACILITY FOR FOREIGNERS**

Branches in all principal French towns, amongst others the following:  
Amiens, Angers, Angoulême, Bar-le-Duc, Bayonne, Belfort, Besançon, Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Brest, Caen, Calais, Cannes, Celles, Chaumont, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkirk, Epervier, Epinal, Fécamp, Havre, La Rochelle, Limoges, Marseille, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Orleans, Rennes, Rochefort, Reims, Saint-Dizier, Saint-Malo, Toulon, Tours, Troyes, Vannes, Versailles, Vitry-le-François, Bourges, Clermont-Ferrand, Isoudun, Nevers, Saint-Raphael, Vierzon.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 95-16

**BARCLAY**  
18 & 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.  
**MILITARY EQUIPMENT, FIELD BOOTS**  
SENT POST FREE TO THE MILITARY.

## The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

PARIS BORDEAUX  
41 Boulevard Haussmann 126 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2  
LONDON: 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone  
Convenient to the United States Army Camps

Members of the Federal Reserve System.  
Designated by the United States Treasury  
Department Depository of Public Moneys in  
Paris, New York & London.

The Société Générale pour favoriser etc., & its Branches throughout France will act as our correspondents for the transactions for Members of the American Expeditionary Forces.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON  
**BRENTANO'S**  
(Société Anonyme)  
**Booksellers & Stationers,**  
37 AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS.  
Latest American, English & French Books  
MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.  
Dictionaries, Phrase